

SYRUP OF FIGS



It is excellent qualities commend it to all who realize the importance to

Human Health and Happiness,

of a truly healthy, elegant and effective liquid laxative to cleanse the system when bilious or constive, to dispel colds and headaches, and to

Permanently Cure

Habitual Constipation

The California Liquid Fruit Remedy

SYRUP OF FIGS

Possessing all the above qualities, rapidly becoming the universal favorite, especially with ladies and children, as it is pleasant to the taste, and perfectly

SAFE IN ALL CASES.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,

OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

For Sale in 50c. and \$1.00 Bottles

By all Leading Druggists.

PAST ALL PRECEDENT!

OVER TWO MILLIONS DISTRIBUTED

A. S. L.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

Incorporated by the Legislature in 1888, for educational and charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming

Popular vote.

Its Grand Extraordinary Drawings take place semi-annually, (June and December), and its Grand Single Number Drawings in each of the other ten months in the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with the signatures of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

Edw. J. Murphy

J. F. Early

Commissioners.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers of New Orleans, do hereby certify that the prizes which may be presented at our counters.

E. M. WATKINS, Pres. La. Nat'l Bk.

A. B. LAUREN, President State Nat'l Bk.

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SAVING DRAWING at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1888.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$600,000

100,000 tickets at \$4; Halves, \$20; Quarters, \$10; Eighths, \$5; Twentieths, \$2; Fortieths, \$1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 PRIZE of \$600,000 is.....\$600,000

1 PRIZE of 20,000 is.....20,000

1 PRIZE of 10,000 is.....10,000

1 PRIZE of 5,000 is.....5,000

2 PRIZES of 2,500 are.....5,000

15 PRIZES of 500 are.....7,500

25 PRIZES of 200 are.....5,000

100 PRIZES of 100 are.....10,000

250 PRIZES of 50 are.....12,500

500 PRIZES of 25 are.....12,500

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100 Prizes of \$100 are.....\$10,000

100 Prizes of \$50 are.....5,000

100 Prizes of \$25 are.....2,500

THREE-NUMBER TERMINALS.

50 Prizes of \$500 are.....25,000

50 Prizes of \$200 are.....10,000

TWO-NUMBER TERMINALS.

500 Prizes of \$200 are.....100,000

500 Prizes of \$100 are.....50,000

500 Prizes of \$50 are.....25,000

3,146 Prizes amounting to.....\$2,118,800

For Club rates, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, enclosing your remittance, with State, County, Street and number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an envelope bearing your full address.

Send Postal Notes, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter, Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed.

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Remember that the presence of

Generals Beauregard and Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what numbers will draw a Prize.

REMEMBER, also, that the payment of Prizes is guaranteed by the National Bank of New Orleans, and the tickets are signed by the President of an institution, whose charted rights are recognized in the highest courts; therefore beware of all imitations or anonymous schemes.

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Fresh Bread and Cakes made daily and delivered to any part of the city. Parties and weddings furnished on short notice. No. 25 Second street.

THE MESSAGE

Of President Cleveland to the Fiftieth Congress.

A Review of the Country's Progress in the Past Century.

A WARNING AGAINST THE COMBINING OF WEALTH AND CAPITAL.

HE CONSIDERS A REVISION OF THE TARIFF LAWS THE REMEDY.

The Suspension of the Further Passage of Silver Recommended—Also the Formation of New Courts to Relieve the Supreme Court, the Amendment of Laws Relating to Public Lands, A Prison for United States Prisoners, and Revision of Pension Laws—Reference Made to the Sackville Incident.

President Cleveland's annual message, sent to congress Monday opens with a review of the material progress of the country during the first century of its existence as a nation, and an exhaustive argument in favor of tariff revision. Nearly one-fourth of the message is devoted to a consideration of these topics. The president says:

As you assemble for the discharge of the duties you have assumed as the representatives of a free and generous people, your meeting is marked by an interesting and impressive incident. With the expiration of the present session of the congress, the first century of our constitutional existence as a nation will be completed. Our survival for one hundred years is not sufficient to assure us that we no longer have dangers to fear in the maintenance, with all its promised blessings, of a government founded upon the freedom of the people. The time rather admonishes us to soberly inquire whether in the past we have always wisely kept in the course of safety, and whether a large before us a way plain and clear which leads to happiness and perpetuity.

When the experiment of our government was undertaken the chart adopted for our guidance was the constitution. Departure from the lines there laid down is a failure. It is only by a strict adherence to the direction they indicate and by restraint within the limitations they fix that we can furnish proof to the world of the fitness of the American people for self-government.

The equal and exact justice of which we boast as the underlying principle of our institutions, should not be confined to the relations of our citizens to each other. The government itself is under bond to the American people, that in the exercise of its functions and powers it will deal with the body of our citizens in a manner scrupulously honest and fair and absolutely just. It has agreed that American citizenship shall be the only credential necessary to justify the claim of equality before the law, and that no condition in life shall give rise to discrimination in the treatment of the people by their government.

The citizen of our republic, in its early days, rightly insisted upon full compliance with the letter of his bond, and saw stretching out before him a clear field for individual endeavor. His tribute to the support of his government was measured by the cost of its economical maintenance.

And he was secure in the enjoyment of the remaining recompense of his society and contented toil. In these days the fragility of the people was stamped upon their government, and was enforced by the free, thoughtful and intelligent suffrage of the citizen. Combinations, monopolies and aggregations of capital were either avoided or sternly regulated and restrained. The pomp and glitter of governments less free offered no temptation and presented no delusion to the plain people, who, side by side in friendly competition, wrought for the enlightenment and dignity of man, for the solution of the problem of free government and for the achievement of the grand destiny awaiting the land which God had given them.

A century has passed. Our cities are the abiding place of wealth and luxury; our manufacturing yield fortunes never dreamed of by the fathers of the republic; our business men are madly striving in the race for riches, and immense aggregations of capital outrun the imagination in the magnitude of their undertakings. We view with pride and satisfaction this bright picture of our country's growth and prosperity, while only a closer scrutiny develops a sadder shading. Upon more careful inspection we find the luxury and excess of cities mingled with poverty and wretchedness and unremunerative toil. A crowded and constantly increasing urban population suggests the impoverishment of rural sections and discontent with agricultural pursuits. The farmer's son, not satisfied with his father's simple and laborious life, joins the eager crowd for easy-a-quired wealth.

We discover that the fortunes realized by our manufacturers are no longer solely the reward of sturdy industry and enlightened foresight, but that they result from the discriminating favor of the government, and are largely built upon undue exactions from the masses of our people. The gulf between employers and the employed is constantly widening, and classes are rapidly forming, one comprising the few who are rich and powerful, while in another are found the toiling poor.

As we view the achievements of aggregated capital, we discover the existence of trusts, combinations and monopolies, while the citizen is struggling far in the rear, or is trampled to death beneath a iron heel. Corporations, which should be the carefully restrained creatures of the law, and the servants of the people, are fast becoming the people's masters.

Still congratulating ourselves upon the wealth and prosperity of our country and complacently contemplating every incident of change inseparable from these conditions, it is our duty as patriotic citizens to inquire, at the present stage of our progress, how the bond of the government made with the people has been kept and performed.

Instead of limiting the tribute drawn from our citizens, to the necessities of its economical administration, the government persists in exacting from the substance of the people millions which unapplied and useless lie dormant in its treasury. This flagrant injustice and this breach of faith and obligation add to exorbitant the danger attending the diversion of the currency of the country from the legitimate channels of business.

Under the same laws by which these results are produced, the government permits many millions more to be added to the cost of the living of our people and to be taken from our consumers, which unreasonably swell the profits of a small but powerful minority.

The people must still be taxed for the support of the government under the operation of tariff laws. But to the extent that the

masses of our citizens are immoderately burdened beyond any useful public purpose and the exercise of a favored class of government, under pretext of an exercise of its taxing power, enters gratuitously into partnership with these favorites, to their advantage and to the injury of a vast majority of our people. This is not equality before the law.

The existing situation is injurious to the health of our entire body politic. It stifles, in those of whose benefit it is permitted, all patriotic love of country, and substitutes in its place selfish greed and grasping avarice. Devotion to American citizenship for its own sake and for what it should accomplish as a motive to our nation's advancement, and the happiness of all our people, is displaced by the assumption that the government, instead of being the embodiment of equality, is but an instrumentality through which special and individual advantages are to be gained.

The retrograde of this assumption is the inevitable. It appears in the scornful disregard of all but personal interests, in the refusal to abate for the benefit of others one iota of selfish advantage, and in combination to perpetuate such advantages through efforts to control legislation and improperly influence the suffrages of the people.

The grievances of those not included within the circle of these beneficiaries, when fully realized, will surely arouse irritation and discontent. Our farmers, long suffering and patient, struggling in the face of life with the hardest and most unrequiting toil, will not fail to see, in spite of the misrepresentations and misleading fallacies, that they are obliged to accept such prices for their products, as are fixed in foreign markets where they compete with the farmers of the world; that their lands are declining in value while their debts increase; and that without compensating favor they are forced by the action of the government to pay, for the benefits of others, such enhanced prices for the things they need that they are nearly returned to their labor fail to furnish their support or leave no margin for accumulation.

Our workmen, enfranchised from all delusions and no longer frightened by the cry that their wages are endangered by a just revision of our tariff laws, will reasonably demand through such revision steadier employment, cheaper means of living in their homes, freedom for themselves and their children from the doom of perpetual servitude, and an open door to their advancement beyond the limits of a laboring class. Others of our citizens whose comforts and expenditures are measured by moderate salaries and fixed incomes, will insist upon the fairness and justice of cheapening the cost of necessities for themselves and their families.

When the selfishness of the beneficiaries of unjust discrimination under our laws, there shall be added the discontent of those who suffer from such discrimination, we will realize the fact that the beneficent purposes of our government, dependent upon the patriotism and contentment of our people, are endangered.

Communism is a hateful thing, and a menace to peace and good government. But the communism of combined wealth and capital, the outgrowth of over-reliance upon selfishness, which insidiously undermines the justice and integrity of free institutions, is not less dangerous than the communism of oppressed poverty and toil, which, exasperated by injustice and discontent, attacks with wild disorder the citadel of rule.

He who seeks the people who proposes that the government shall protect the rich and that they in turn will care for the laboring poor, any intermediary between the people and their government, or the least delegation of the care and protection the government owes to the humblest citizen in the land, makes the boast of free institutions a glittering delusion and the pretended boon of American citizenship a shameful imposition.

A just and sensible revision of our tariff laws should be made for the relief of those of our countrymen who suffer under present conditions. Such a revision should receive the support of all who love justice and equality due to American citizenship, of all who realize that in this justice and equality our government finds its strength and its power to protect the citizen and his property, of all who believe that the contented competence and comfort of many accord better with the spirit of our institutions than colossal fortunes unfairly gathered in the hands of a few, of all who appreciate that the forbearance and fraternity among our people, which recognizes the value of every American interest, are the surest guaranty of our National progress, and of all who desire to see the products of American skill and ingenuity in every market of the world, with a resulting restoration of American commerce.

The necessity of the reduction of our revenue is so apparent as to be generally conceded. But the means by which this shall be accomplished and the sum of direct benefit which shall result to our citizens, present a complex and extremely important question.

There should be no scheme accepted as satisfactory by which the burdens of the people are only apparently removed. Extravagant appropriations of public money, with all their demoralizing consequences, should not be tolerated, either as a means of relieving the treasury of its present surplus, or as furnishing pretext for resisting a proposed reduction in tariff rates.

Existing evils and injustice should be honestly recognized, boldly met and effectively remedied. There should be no cessation of the struggle until a plan is perfected, fair and conservative, toward existing industries, but which will reduce the cost to consumers of the necessities of life, while it provides for our manufacturers the advantage of freer raw materials and markets, promoting the general good, apply public funds to the benefit of localities and individuals. Nor can it be denied that there is a growing assumption that, as against the government and in favor of private claims and interests, the usual rules and limitations of business principles and just dealing should be waived.

These ideas should be unapplied much encouraged by legislative action. Relief from contracts made with the government is too easily accorded in favor of the citizen; the failure to support claims against the government by proof is often supplied by no better consideration than the wealth of the government and the poverty of the claimant; gratuities in the form of pensions are granted upon no other real ground than the needy condition of the applicant, or for reasons less valid; and large sums are expended for public buildings and other improvements upon representations scarcely claimed to be related to public needs and necessities.

The extent to which the consideration of such matters subordinate and postpone action upon subjects of great public importance, should, the president thinks, arrest attention and lead to reform, and he thus cites a few of the numerous illustrations of this condition.

The crowded condition of the calendar of the supreme court and the delay to suitors and the denial of justice resulting therefrom, has been strongly urged upon the attention of the congress, with a plan for the relief of the situation approved by those well able to judge of its merits.

While this subject remains without effective consideration many laws have been passed providing for the holding of terms of inferior courts at places to suit the convenience of localities, or to lay the foundation of an application for the erection of a new public building.

Repeated recommendations have been submitted for the amendment and change of the laws relating to our public lands, so that their spoliation and diversion to other uses than as homes for honest settlers might be prevented. While a measure to meet this conceded necessity of reform remains awaiting the action of the congress, many claims to the public lands and applications for their donation, in favor of states and individuals, have been allowed.

A plan in aid of Indian management, recommended by those well informed, as containing valuable features in furtherance of the solution of the Indian problem, has thus far failed of legislative sanction, while grants of doubtful expediency to railroad corporations, permitting them to pass through Indian reservations, have greatly multiplied.

The propriety and necessity of the erection of one or more prisons for the confinement of United States convicts, and a post office building in the National capital are undisputed. But these needs yet remain unanswered, while scores of public buildings have been erected where their necessity for public purposes is not apparent.

A revision of our pension laws could easily be made, which would rest upon just principles and provide for every worthy applicant. But while our general pension laws remain confused and imperfect, hundreds of private pension laws are annually passed, which are the sources of unjust discrimination and popular demoralization.

Appropriation bills for the support of the government are defaced by items and provisions to meet private ends, and it is freely asserted by responsible and experienced parties that the appropriation of money for public internal improvement would fail to meet with favor, unless it contained items more for local and private advantage than for public benefit.

These statements can be much emphasized by an ascertainment of the proportion of Federal legislation, which either bears upon its face its private character, or which, upon examination, develops such a motive power.

And yet he adds, "The people wait and expect from their chosen representatives such patriotic action as will advance the welfare of the entire country; and this expectation can only be answered by the performance of public duty with unselfish purpose. Our mission among the nations of the earth, and our success in accomplishing the work God has given to the American people to do, require of those trusted with the making and execution of our laws, perfect devotion above all other things to the public good."

"This devotion will lead us to strongly resist all impetuousness of constitutional limitations of Federal power, and to persistently check the increasing tendency to extend the scope of Federal legislation into the domain of state and local jurisdiction, upon the plea of subserving the public welfare. The preservation of the partitions between proper subjects of Federal and local care and regulation, is of such importance under the constitution, which is the law of our very existence, that no consideration of expediency or sentiment should tempt us to enter upon the doubtful ground."

We have undertaken to discover and proclaim the most basic principle of a free government, with the constitution as our guide. Let us follow the way it points out. It will not mislead us. And surely no one who has taken upon himself the solemn obligation to support and preserve the constitution can find justification or solace for disloyalty in the excuse that he wandered and disloyalty in search of a better way to reach the public welfare than the constitution offers.

"What has been said is deemed not inappropriate at the time when, from a century's height, we view the way already trod by the American people and attempt to discover their future path. The seventh president of the United States—the soldier and statesman, and at all times the firm and brave friend of the people—in vindication of his course as the protector of the popular rights and the champion of true American citizenship, declared:

"The ambition which leads me on is an anxious desire and a fixed determination to restore to the people, unimpaired, the sacred trust they have confided to my charge; to heal the wounds of the constitution, and to preserve it from further violation; to persuade my countrymen, so far as I may, that it is not of our government supported by powerful monopolies and aristocratic establishments that they will find happiness or their liberties protected, but in a plain system, void of pomp—protecting all and granting favors to none—dispensing its blessings like the dews of heaven, unseen and unfeared save in the freshness and beauty they contribute to produce. It is such a government that the genius of our people requires—such a one only under which our states may remain, for ages to come, united, prosperous and free."

The president next deals with our foreign relations, which, he says, have during the past year been strengthened and improved. Those questions which still await settlement are all reasonably within the domain of amicable negotiation, and susceptible of satisfactory adjustment by frank diplomatic treatment.

The fisheries question, he regrets to say, is not satisfactorily adjusted, and reiterates that the treaty rejected by the senate did supply "a satisfactory, practical and final adjustment upon a basis, honorable and just to both parties of the difficult and vexed question which is related to."

Referring to the Lord Sackville incident, the president promises that the correspondence in relation to it, which will soon be laid before congress, "will disclose the unparliamentary conduct of the officer referred to, in his interference, by advice and counsel, with the suffrages of American citizens in the very crisis of the presidential election, then near at hand, and also in his subsequent public declarations to justify his action, supplanting the impeachment of the executive and senate of the United States in connection with important questions now pending in controversy between the two governments."

Regarding the offense thus committed as most grave, involving disastrous possibilities to the good relations of the United States and Great Britain, constituting a gross breach of diplomatic privilege and an invasion of the purely domestic affairs and essential sovereignty of the government to which the envoy was accredited, and having first fulfilled the just demands of international comity, by affording full opportunity for the British government to act in relief of the situation, the president considered prolongation of discussion unwarranted and thereupon declined "the further recognition of the diplomatic character of the person, whose continuance in such function would destroy

that mutual confidence which is essential to the good understanding of the two governments, and was inconsistent with the welfare and self-respect of the government of the United States."

The Sackville and Haytian troubles are briefly touched upon. Submarine telegraph communication with Honolulu, with a view to closer commercial relations; a commercial reciprocity treaty with Mexico, and the forthcoming centennial celebration and commercial congress of South and Central American states, to meet in Washington next year, are recommended and commended. A revision of our naturalization laws is also recommended, with a view to detecting spurious citizenship.

The annual reports and recommendations of the heads of departments are then taken up and reviewed. Commenting on bond purchases by the secretary of the treasury, he says: "By this plan bonds of the government not yet due have been purchased up to and including the 30th day of November, 1888, amounting to \$84,740,000, the premium paid thereon amounting to \$17,000,000."

The premium added to the principal of these bonds represents an investment yielding about 2 per cent. interest for the time they still had to run; and the saving to the government represented by the difference between the amount of interest at 2 per cent. upon the sum paid for principal and premium and what it would have paid for the interest at the rate specified in the bonds, if they had run to their maturity is about \$27,167,000.

At first sight this would seem to be a profitable and sensible transaction on the part of the government. But, as suggested by the secretary of the treasury, the surplus thus expended for the purchase of bonds was money drawn from the people in excess of any actual need of the government, and was so expended rather than allow it to remain idle in the treasury.

If this surplus under the operation of just and equitable laws had been left in the hands of the people, it would have been worth in their business at least 6 per cent. per annum. Deducting from the amount of interest upon the principal, and premium of these bonds for the time they had to run at the rate of 6 per cent., the saving of 4 per cent. made for the people by the purchase of such bonds, the loss will appear to be \$55,761,000.

This calculation would seem to demonstrate that if excessive and unnecessary taxation is continued, and the government is forced to pursue this policy of purchasing its own bonds at the premium which it will be necessary to pay, the loss to the people will be hundreds of millions of dollars.

Since the purchase of bonds were undertaken, as mentioned, nearly all that have been offered were at last accepted. It has been made quite apparent that the government was in danger of being subjected to combinations to raise their prices, as appears by the instance cited by the secretary of the offering of bonds of the par value of only \$326,000 so often, that the aggregate of the sums demanded for their purchase amounted to more than \$19,700,000.

Notwithstanding the large sums paid out in the purchase of bonds, the surplus in the treasury on the 30th day of November, 1888, was \$52,344,910.01, after deducting about \$20,000,000 just drawn out for the payment for pensions.

The president earnestly concurs in the secretary's recommendation for suspension of the further coinage of silver. He endorses and commends the recommendations of the secretary of war looking to an improvement of the usefulness and discipline of the army, and refers feelingly to the death of Gen. Sheridan, as a National affliction, by which the army lost the grandest of its chiefs; the country a brave and experienced soldier; a wise and discreet counselor, and a modest and sensible man.

The report of the secretary of the navy demonstrates, to the president, very intelligent management in that department, and discloses most satisfactory progress in the work of reconstructing the navy during the past year. The important improvements in the business methods of the department, and the substantial economies which have been introduced are highly commended.

Of postal affairs the president says it is not possible to touch in his message even the leading heads of the great postal establishment of the country, to illustrate the enormous and rapid growth of its business and the needs for legislative readjustment of many of its machinery that it has outgrown, and for these and valuable recommendations, attention is earnestly invited to the postmaster general's report.

The report of the secretary of the interior is strongly commended. The importance of proper measures to insure a right disposition of public lands is urged, and gratitude is expressed that something has been done at last to redress the injuries to the people and check the perilous tendency of the reckless waste of the National domain.

The improvements in the condition of our Indian population testify to the value of the higher tone of consideration and humanity which has governed the latter methods of dealing with them. Allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians so far gives promise of good results. The capacity of the Indian no longer needs demonstration, it is established. It remains to make the most of it, and when that shall be done, the curse will be lifted, the Indian race saved, and the sin of their oppression redeemed.

The settlement of the subsidized land grant railroad indebtedness on the basis of the plan proposed by the majority of the commissioners appointed to examine the affairs of the roads, or by an extension of time, is endorsed. The subject, the president says, should be treated as a business proposition with a view to final realization of its indebtedness by the government, rather than as a question to be decided upon prejudice or by way of punishment for previous wrong doing.

The president closes his message with these words: "The consciousness that I have presented but an imperfect statement of the condition of our country and its wants occasions no fear that anything omitted is not known and appreciated by the congress, upon which rests the responsibility of intelligent legislation in behalf of a great Nation and a confident people."

"As public servants we shall do our duty well if we constantly guard the interests of our intentions—maintain unswerving our love of country, and with unselfish purpose strive for the public good."

Workers on a Big Daily.

To show the complete satisfaction of most editors with their present corps of workers, it is necessary only to quote the remark of an editor of one of the leading New York dailies. To a young man whose writing he greatly admired, and was always willing to use, he recently said:

"We never discharge our people. They either resign or die."

The editor of another equally prominent journal said:

"We would seem to have an entirely capable staff. Moreover, fully twenty of our writers could be dispensed with at this moment, and when the paper comes out tomorrow its readers would not detect any change. It would be as complete as before."

—The Writer.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
ROSSER & MCCARTHY,
 Proprietors.

TUESDAY EVE., DEC. 4, 1888.

If a hundred thousand dollars can be raised in Maysville in a few weeks time to put in some western land scheme, how long ought it to take to raise that much money to put in a manufacturing enterprise here at home? We give it up.

The poor miners of Pennsylvania are protesting against the shutting down of the mines. With the winter coming on the prospect for them is not very bright. But what care the wealthy mine owners? The price of coal must be kept up.

The Indian ought to be pretty well satisfied with his lot, as the Government seems to be taking good care of him. There are 246,095 of these people now left in the country, and for these there is set apart 112,413,440 acres of land, or nearly 500 acres to every buck, squaw and papoose in the whole lot. And these lands are said to be among the best of the public domain.

The BULLETIN regrets to see Maysville capital taken away to help build up other sections of the country. If the money that is to be placed in the Gaona Land Company was invested in a tobacco factory, a canning establishment or a shoe factory here at home it would result in untold benefit to the city. With a hundred and twenty thousand dollars as capital any of these enterprises could be made a success.

The United States would soon have a respectable navy if the Democrats remained in power a few years longer. The annual report of Secretary Whitney shows the affairs of that department have been well managed by him. He says: "It is gratifying to report that notwithstanding the large expenditures for the new navy in the last three years, the reduction in other directions has made the total expenditures of the department less for these years than for the three years ending June 30, 1884, the ordinary expenses of the department having been reduced over 20 per cent."

"During the campaign," says the Commonwealth, "the Republican papers ridiculed the idea that foreign markets had anything to do with this country, and there was a great deal of chatter about the 'home market' being sufficient for everything and everybody. Now the same papers see a stream of gold flowing from America to Europe that would soon exhaust the supply in this country if the produce men were not taking our food products over there and bringing this gold back. It is the farmer who saves the country from hard times and general distress, and his reward is to have the price of everything he sells fixed by the consumer abroad, while the price of everything he buys is fixed by the producer at home."

The subject of bribery and corruption at the polls is being widely discussed since the late election. Judge Daniels, of the Supreme Court of New York, has written a letter to the New York Herald on the question. He thinks the evil "has gone beyond the illiterate and vicious classes, and has invaded the otherwise respectable ranks of society." The letter continues as follows:

The vice, or crime, as it may be more correctly denominated, is one of appalling magnitude, having a direct tendency to undermine the foundation on which the national and State Governments must be maintained. If they are to be maintained in the future, for they can scarcely stand on the intelligence and political integrity of the voters themselves. If that is to be corrupted by the use of money in the elections, then, ultimately, and at no very distant period, the wealthy will buy the prominent and important offices. Men of moderate means, or without means, and still possessing intelligence, experience, ability and unwavering integrity, must in that event retire from the political field. They will be completely ineligible as though declared to be so by the constitution, both State and national; and that will hand the republic over to an aristocracy as surely as it would be in legal theory it had been placed on that foundation.

Kentucky's Official Figures.

At last a strictly accurate compilation of the election returns to the Secretary of State has been made, added, tested and compared in total amounts, and taking the name of the elector on each ticket who received the highest number of votes, it makes the official vote for President stand as follows:

For Cleveland—John W. Lockett.....183,800
 For Harrison—F. H. Roberts.....155,134

Majority in State for Cleveland..... 28,666
 Both these electors are from the Second Congressional district.

CONFIDENCE LODGE No. 52, F. and A. M., elected the following officers for the ensuing term at the meeting last night:

W. M.—W. C. Miner.
 S. W.—John C. Lovell.
 J. W.—John C. Everett.
 Treasurer—George W. Rogers.
 Secretary—George W. Bulser.
 Tyler—William P. Coons.

ANNUAL MEETING

Of the Maysville and Mason County Bible Society—The Proceedings in Full.

The sixty-seventh annual meeting of the Maysville and Mason County Bible Society was held in the M. E. Church last Sunday night, the President, G. W. Blatterman, presiding.

Services were begun with singing by the choir, which was followed by reading of the scriptures by Rev. Thomas Hanford, pastor of the church. Prayer was then offered by Rev. John S. Hays, of the First Presbyterian Church. Addresses were delivered by Rev. W. S. Priest, of the Christian Church and Rev. Thomas Hanford, of the M. E. Church.

The report of the Treasurer and Depositary was next read, showing the value of Bibles and testaments on hand at last report, \$211.73. Received from sale of Bibles &c. \$38.62. Donations from churches of the city and county, \$42.46. Value of Bibles and testaments remaining in Depositary, \$180.22.

After the reading of the report it was ordered spread on the minutes of the Society.

A committee composed of C. S. Wood, John M. Rains, Charles G. Cady and John C. Pecor was appointed by the President to select names to be put in nomination for election as officers and Executive Committee for the ensuing year. The following were presented and duly elected, viz:

President—G. W. Blatterman.
 Treasurer—James Smith.
 Secretary—W. C. Sadler.
 Executive Committee—A. J. McDougle, H. L. Newell, A. M. J. Cochran, J. D. Bruer, Isaac M. Lane and James H. Hall.

The next regular meeting will be held in the Christian Church on the first Sunday in December, 1889, at 7 o'clock p. m.

After singing the doxology the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Hays, when the meeting adjourned.

Merriment.

An exceedingly pleasant party of young ladies and gentlemen dropped in at the home of Misses Mary and Martha Wheatley on West Second street last evening in honor of Miss Lillie Smoot, who has been their guest for the past week. The senior member of the household was taken by surprise and when they rushed in and told him to vacate his chair, table and papers he quietly succumbed. They soon let him know they intended having a dance, then ahead they went, tumbling chairs, tables and everything but of the way. Professor Venie's orchestra soon put in appearance and it was all pleasure and happiness from that time on until the "wee small hours" bid them hie to their homes.

Those present were: Misses Anna Darnall, Anna Scudder, Jennie Frazee, Anna McDougle, M. Perrie, Lucy Watson, Lillie Smoot and Messrs. Oscar McDougle, Perrine Jenkins, Clarence Mathews, Will Cochran, Elgin Smoot, Stockton Wood, Enoch Powell, Chris. Russell and Lew Smoot. Mrs. Elsie Clift chaperoned the party. It was a most enjoyable little gathering.

County Court.

Samuel Perrine took the oath and qualified as Deputy for Sheriff Perrine. The indentures between J. M. Hixson and Samuel Mabrer were annulled. Sheriff Perrine produced his quietus from the State Auditor for the 1888 taxes.

Martin Guilfoyle was granted license to retail malt liquors.

A sale bill of the personal estate of Alfred McAtee, deceased, was filed and ordered recorded.

An inventory and appraisal of the personal estate of William Daniel Phillips and a sale bill of same, together with allotment to the widow, were filed and ordered recorded.

Baptist Church Burned.

The Baptist Church at Washington caught fire Saturday morning about 10 o'clock from a defective flue, and burned to the ground. The citizens of the place succeeded in saving some of the furniture.

The building was a small frame and stood in the old Baptist burying-ground. It was erected a few years ago at a cost of \$1,200 or \$1,500. There was no insurance.

Aberdeen Letter List.

Letters remaining in the postoffice, to Aberdeen, Brown County, Ohio, Nov. 30, '88.

Brittingham, Mrs. Flaughter, D. F. Grimes, Mrs. Kate Gumble, Mrs. James T. Brookover, Mrs. Mary Loy, Mrs. Maggie Campbell, Mrs. Belle Hake, John E. Evans, Mrs. Phoebe Shipman, L. E.

Persons calling for same will please say advertised. J. W. GUTHRIE, P. M.

U. R. K. of P.

Regular meeting to-night. Business of importance. Full dress uniform. 7:30 sharp. Work in degree.

J. K. LLOYD, S. K., C.

Personal.

Rev. D. A. Beardsley returned yesterday morning from Frankfort.

Mr. Frank R. Phister left last evening for New York to visit his sister.

Mrs. Sydnor Hall, of Covington, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Hall.

BUSINESS LOCAL.

—Just the thing—Kackley's direct life-size portraits for presents.

—An appropriate Christmas for one and all is Kackley's direct life-size portraits.

—Ten dollars is the cost of Kackley's life-size portraits for Christmas and New Year's gifts. 13

CHICAGO MARKETS.

FURNISHED BY W. A. NORTON.
 December wheat, \$1.01½; corn, 34½.
 May wheat, \$1.05½; corn, 37½.
 January pork, \$13.52½.

RETAIL MARKET.

Coffee # 5	17@40
Morasses, new crop, per gal	5@60
Golden Syrup	40
Sorghum, Fancy New	35@41
Sugar, yellow # 5	7@8
Sugar, extra C. # 5	8
Sugar A. # 5	8½
Sugar, granulated # 5	9
Sugar, powdered, per lb	10
Sugar, New Orleans, # 5	8½@9
Tea # 5	50@108
Coal Oil, head light # gal	15
Bacon, breakfast # 5	11@12½
Bacon, clear sides, per lb	11@12½
Bacon, Ham # 5	14@15
Lard, # 5	10@10
Beans # 5	3@40
Butter, # 5	15@20
Chickens, each	15@25
Eggs, # doz	17@20
Flour, Louisville, per barrel	6 75
Flour, Old Gold, per barrel	6 00
Flour, Maysville Family, per barrel	6 00
Flour, Royal Patent, per barrel	7 75
Flour, Maysville Family, per barrel	5 75
Flour, Graham, per sack	20@41
Honey, per lb	15
Honey, # gallon	20
Molasses, # peck	10@11
Lard, # 5	20@30
O lard, per peck	20
P lard, per peck	20
Apples, per peck	10@15

WANTED.

WANTED—10,000 bushels good, sound corn, white or yellow. ROBINSON & CO.

WANTED—10,000 live turkeys. Will pay the highest market price. F. H. TRAXEL & CO.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MAYOR—We are authorized to announce M. E. PEARCE, JR., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Mayor, at the January election, 1889.

COLLECTOR AND TREASURER—We are authorized to announce G. S. LEACH as a candidate for re-election to the office of City Collector and Treasurer at the January election, 1889.

COUNCIL—We are authorized to announce HUGH F. SHANNON as a candidate for re-election to the City Council, from the Fourth ward, at the January election, 1889.

CITY MARSHAL—We are authorized to announce W. B. DAWSON as a candidate for City Marshal at the January election.

CITY MARSHAL—We are authorized to announce JAMES HEFLIN as a candidate for the office of City Marshal at the January election 1889.

CITY ASSESSOR—We are authorized to announce CHARLES D. SHEPARD as a candidate for the office of City Assessor at the January election, 1889.

WHARFMASTER—We are authorized to announce C. M. PHISTER as a candidate for Wharfmaster at January election, 1889.

CITY CLERK—We are authorized to announce HARRY TAYLOR as a candidate for re-election to the office of City Clerk at the January election, 1889.

CITY CLERK—We are authorized to announce JOHN A. SHEA as a candidate for City Clerk at the January election, 1889.

HOLIDAY GOODS

For the holiday season of 1888, I am offering for sale a large and carefully-selected stock of elegant

Push Dressing Cases,
 Push Work Boxes,
 Push Shaving Sets,
 Odor Baskets,
 Jewel Cases,

Manicure Sets,
 Baby Sets,
 Pocket Books,
 Bronze Figures,
 Mirrors,

Purses,
 Library Lamps,
 Fancy Bottles,
 and Toilet Articles

and Brushes of every description, all of the latest style and design, and at prices most reasonable. Will be pleased to have you call.

J. JAMES WOOD,
 DRUGGIST, MAYSVILLE.

The Toy the Child Likes Best
 —IS—
 "AMERICAN"
 Stone Building Blocks.
 Best Stone. Three Colors.
 A Complete Pattern for children of all ages. For \$1.75, or \$2.50 a good second-hand box.
 Descriptive Catalogue sent post-free on application to
F. Ad. Richter & Co.,
 310 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE, JUDD & CO.,
 Furniture Dealers.

Mattresses and Bedding of all kinds in stock and made to order.
 No. 12 E. Second St. Maysville, Ky.

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE
 And TRADE SUPPLIES.

FIRE-WORKS
 LANTERNS and FLAGS, at
JOHN WHEELER'S

The House That Leads

ALL COMPETITORS OFFERS SPECIAL BARGAINS
 IN ALL LINES OF

WINTER DRY GOODS.

My stock of CLOAKS, WRAPS and JACKETS is the largest in the city, and will be sold low enough to close the entire lot before Christmas. If you want one come soon.

Extra heavy 10-4 and 11-4 Red All Wool Blankets at \$4 and \$5; 11-4 Pink and Grey only \$2.50, and White and Grey at \$1.25 per pair; good Comforts at 70c., 75c. and \$1. All of the above are especial bargains and will go fast.

I have just received a new line of Muffs and Fur Trimmings, which is offered at less money than other houses will sell them, and in good, warm UNDERWEAR I can give you the best goods ever offered at the following very low prices: All Wool Medicated Scarlet at 90c., \$1.00 and \$1.25, sold by other houses at \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50; extra good Camel's Hair at 75c. and \$1.25, sold elsewhere at \$1.00 and \$1.50. Our Merino Shirts and Drawers in White and Scotch Mixed at 25, 35 and 50c. would be cheap at twice these prices.

I will sell the very best quality Henrietta Cloth and Broad Cloth in all the new colors at prices much lower than is asked for inferior qualities. Don't fail to see them before you buy.

M. B. MCKRELL,

No. 20 Sutton street, one door below Postoffice, Maysville, Ky.



M'CLANAHAN & SHEA,
 CHEAPEST AND BEST

Stove Store

In the city. It will pay you to learn our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

McCLANAHAN & SHEA,

COOPER'S OLD STAND,

Second Street, Maysville, Ky.

**PAINTS,
 DRUGS
 and OIL.**

CHENOWETH'S

DRUG STORE!

HEADQUARTERS

FOR COOKING AND HEATING

STOVES

—IS AT—

ALLEN, THOMAS & CO.'S,

Wholesale and Retail dealers, Maysville, Ky. They have the largest and most complete assortment ever offered to this trade. Look through their stock before buying. Mantels, Grates, Firebricks, Coal Vases and Hods, and all kinds of Tinware. Importers of:

Fine China, Glass and Queensware;

Wooden and Willowware. Their stock is too varied to enumerate. Call and look through. No trouble to show goods. Remember the place: **ALLEN, THOMAS & CO.,** corner of Second and Court streets, Maysville, Ky.

COAL

James C. Owens,
 WHOLESALE COAL DEALER.

Sell only in car-load lots or more. I control the entire output of the Eastern Kentucky Railroad Company's mines, and am prepared to give you a good article of Coal for less money than any dealer in this market. I also sell KANA WHA, (Semi-Coke), NEW RIVER, (the best Blacksmith Coal taken from the earth), STEAM COAL, either Nut or Slack, and NUT a specialty.

OFFICE: State National Bank Building, West Side of Court Street, Three Doors Above Second Street, Maysville, Ky.

T. J. CURLEY,
 Sanitary Plumber

GAS AND STEAM FITTER.
 Artistic Chandeliers, Oil Lamps, &c. Second street, above Market, Maysville, Ky.

C. W. WARDLE,
DENTIST,

ZWEIGART'S BLOCK.

S. J. DAUGHERTY,

—Designer and dealer in—

MONUMENTS, TABLETS,
 Headstones, &c. The largest stock of the latest designs. The best material and work ever offered in this section of the state, at reduced prices. Those wanting work in Granite or Marble are invited to call and see for themselves. Second street, Maysville.

ROBERT BERRY,

—PRACTICAL—

PLUMBER

Gas and Steam Fitter.

Orders promptly attended to. No. 2 Second street.

A. N. SAPP,

Baggage and Freight Transfer.

Will call at your house at all hours for baggage or freight for steamboats and trains. Leave orders at James & Wells' Livery stable, Market street.



WASHINGTON: OPERA: HOUSE,

ONE NIGHT ONLY, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6th

MISS NELLIE FREE,

The Little Human Flower, in the Musical Comedy success, "SILVER SPUR." If you can't laugh, stay away. ELGIE, BUSH and JUGG, the great comedy characters; Songs, Dances, Banjo Solos, Trios, Etc. PRICES, 25, 35 and 50 cents. Reserved seats are now on sale at Harry Taylor's

DAILY EVENING BULLETIN

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

ROSSER & MCCARTHY,
Proprietors.

TUESDAY EVE, DEC. 4, 1888.

TIME TABLE.

THE KENTUCKY CENTRAL RAILROAD:
Arrive.....10:50 a. m. 7:40 p. m.
Depart.....6:00 a. m. 1:05 p. m.
THE MAYSVILLE AND BIG SANDY RAILROAD:
Eastbound.....7:50 a. m. 2:20 p. m.
Westbound.....8:35 a. m. 4:45 p. m.

INDICATIONS—"Light rains, followed by fair; cooler."

PURE sage, Calhoun's.

REV. RUSSELL CECIL has returned from Frankfurt.

MINCE meat, Java coffee, maple syrup, rock wheat, Calhoun's. dtf

SWEET cider, new raisins, currants and citron, cheap, at G. W. Geisel's.

REGULAR weekly meeting of DeKalb Lodge No. 12, I. O. O. F., to-night.

THE Ohio River Salt Company, an up-river concern, shipped 40,000 barrels of salt last month.

A FORCE of hands were re-ballasting and surfacing the railroad on Front street yesterday.

THE sixteenth annual session of the Kentucky State Grange will meet in Louisville December 11, 1888.

MAJOR CHENOWETH was at his place of business yesterday for the first time since he took sick several weeks ago.

SMITHER & PURNELL have removed their meat store to the building on Market street adjoining M. C. Russell's store.

DR. GEORGE P. HAYS leaves Cincinnati to-day to take charge of the leading Presbyterian Church at Kansas City.

TOYS of all kinds, from one cent to \$1.25. ELLA RIST, 122c26 Next door to Chenoweth's.

MRS. MARY A. GUY and husband have sold and conveyed a house and lot in Washington to Robert Taylor for \$725.

SHERIFF PERRINE's quietus from Auditor Hewitt shows that Mason County paid the State \$43,351.10 taxes this year.

A PROTRACTED meeting is in progress in the Germantown M. E. Church, South. The pastor is assisted by Rev. Mr. Walker.

CHAS. B. PEARCE has conveyed a house and lot in Chester to Mrs. Elizabeth Wills for \$493.96 and other considerations.

THE towboat Onward on her last trip down took twenty-seven barges of coal, coke, bark and railroad ties into Cincinnati.

ABOUT one hundred moonshine cases are expected to come up for trial at the present term of the United States Court at Covington.

MESSES. CLOONEY & WOOD have opened a meat store in the room adjoining Shannon's grocery in Fitzgerald's new building on East Third street.

A COVINGTON saloon-keeper has been fined \$25 and had his license revoked for selling liquor to an inebriate after having been warned not to do so.

GERMANTOWN has patterned after Carlisle, and has passed an ordinance making it a penalty to spit tobacco juice on the floor of any of the churches.

THERE are eight women in jail at Covington to answer the charge of selling liquor without license. They hail from the moonshine section of the State.

A MARRIAGE license was issued yesterday to Mr. C. W. Forman and Miss Minnie Stevenson. The nuptial ceremony will take place to-morrow in the Presbyterian Church at Murphysville.

LEXINGTON's new directory gives that city a population of 27,000, of whom 16,000 are whites. The increase in the past eight years is placed at 11,000. A directory's figures will not do to bet on.

GAONA LAND COMPANY.

A Big Enterprise Backed by Maysville Men and Maysville Money.

The "Gaona Land Company," of this city, will probably be incorporated in a few days.

The papers have been prepared, the capital subscribed and the completion of the organization awaits a satisfactory report from a committee who have gone to inspect the land in which the "syndicate" intend to invest their money.

The names of the incorporators are: Messrs. R. M. Gano, C. M. Gano, John M. Frazee, David C. Frazee, Thomas Wells, W. S. Frank, W. H. Cox, Daniel Perrine, J. L. Browning and W. W. Ball. The two first are residents of Texas, the rest will be recognized as citizens of this city.

The capital stock of the company is placed at \$120,000, divided into shares of \$1,200 each. The main office is to be in this city, but a branch office is to be located at Dallas, Texas. No one individual can hold more than one-third of the stock at one time.

It is learned that the main purpose of the company is to purchase a tract of over 5,500 acres of land in Ellis County, Texas. This land is within six miles of Waxahatchie, the county seat, and is about thirty miles from Dallas. It is improved land, all fenced and is claimed to be very rich and productive. It costs the company about \$100,000, and the rest of the money is to be expended in the further improvement and cultivation of the tract.

A committee consisting of County Clerk Ball, Sheriff Perrine and Mr. D. C. Frazee left last night for Waxahatchie to inspect the land. They were accompanied by Messrs. S. S. Riley, A. H. Thompson and others.

The Babies Cry For It.

And the old folks laugh when they find that the pleasant California liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs, is more easily taken and more beneficial in its action than bitter, nauseous medicines. It strengthens the stomach and bowels. For sale in 50 cent and \$1 bottles.

The Charms of An Editor's Life.

One of the charms of an editor's life is in his deadheading it on all occasions. No one who has never tasted the sweets of that bliss can begin to take in his glory and happiness. He does \$100 worth of advertising for a railroad company, gets a pass for a year, rides \$25 worth, and then he is looked upon as a deadhead or a half-blown deadbeat. He "puffs" a concert troupe \$10 worth, gets \$1 in complimentary tickets and receives a "thank you" for it.—Lexington Drammer.

Greenup's "Peculiar Young Man."

"Greenup has a peculiar young man," says the Gazette. "In fact we never heard of his equal. He is about seventeen years old and has never been in any of the stores of Greenup since of any size, and has lived in Greenup all his life. When he wishes a pair of boots or shoes, or clothing of any kind, he sends word to the store and a clerk is sent with a supply of such articles as he requires and he is fitted out. This young man is peculiar from other young men in other respects. He never smokes or chews tobacco, and does not know the taste of either whisky or beer, having never touched either of these beverages in his life. We will further state that this young man is a genius of considerable ability. He is a natural mechanic, and if placed under proper training and instruction would make his mark high up in the world."

THE trial of Bob Overby for shooting and wounding Bill Combs Thanksgiving night came off yesterday afternoon before Squire Miller. The Commonwealth was represented by County Attorney Newell, and Mr. A. A. Wadsworth appeared for the defense. The warrant was dismissed. The evidence, however, disclosed the fact that both Overby and Combs were guilty of carrying concealed a deadly weapon, and each was fined \$25 and sent to jail ten days.

COURT HOUSE BURNED.

Georgetown, Ohio, Visited by a Destructive Fire at an Early Hour This Morning.

Georgetown, the county seat of Brown County, was visited by a destructive fire at an early hour this morning.

Shortly after 2 o'clock, a telephone message was received at Ripley asking for help. The message stated that the court house was ablaze at that hour and would prove a total loss.

The flames had spread and several other buildings were on fire.

Ripley is the nearest point with an organized fire department, and the authorities were asked to send out their engine at once.

The origin of the fire has not been learned. The Clerks' offices, Sheriff's office and other county offices were all located in the court house, and many of the records were no doubt destroyed. The extent of the loss is not known.

The court house was a brick building, and was remodeled and improved only a few years ago.

ALL members of Maysville Lodge, K. of H., are requested to attend the meeting to-night. Election of officers and other business.

MR. GEORGE MANDERBACK, business manager of the Nellie Free Dramatic Company, was in town this morning making arrangements for the appearance of the troupe at the opera house Thursday night.

ROSA PAGE, arrested in Fleming County a few weeks ago on charge of infanticide, was tried Saturday at Flemingsburg and acquitted. Her case excited sympathy, as she is said to have gone forty-eight hours with no food before committing the crime.

COMPARISON of Equitable Life with two of the other largest American companies: New business of Equitable in 1887, \$138,023,105; new business of New York Life in 1887, \$106,749,295; new business of Mutual Life, N. Y., in 1887, \$69,443,110. Jos. F. Brodrick, agt., Maysville, Ky.

MR. SAMUEL PERRINE, who qualified yesterday as Deputy Sheriff under his brother Mr. Dan Perrine, is one of the hard-working and deserving Democrats of Mason County. He is a man of strict integrity in all his business transactions, and can be relied on for a faithful discharge of his official duties.

ACCORDING to latest Government reports there have been over 83,000,000 acres of land restored to the public domain during the present administration, and this is now open to settlement. In addition, the restoration of 65,000,000 acres more has been recommended. The Democrats have run the Government in the interest of the people.

THERE was one addition to the M. E. Church, South, at the services last night. Rev. H. C. Morrison preached from the text: "What shall I do to be saved?" A large crowd was present and the speaker had close attention throughout his earnest discourse. He will remain a few days longer. Bible readings every morning at 10 o'clock, and preaching at 3 p. m. and 7 p. m. All are invited.

JOHN WANAMAKER, the clothing king of the world, attributes his marked success to judicious and skillful advertising. David Hostetter, of Pittsburg, who died recently, leaving a fortune of \$20,000,000, admitted that the result was brought about largely by advertising. If you wish to enjoy a good holiday trade, bring on your advertisement and let the people know where bargains are to be found.

GOODS suitable for bridal and holiday presents are now being displayed by Hopper & Murphy, the jewelers. Solid silver case goods, bronze figures and bronze clocks, silver-plated ware, brass mirrors and plaques, imported ware, diamonds, rings, eardrops, pins, brooches and studs. Ladies' and gent's gold watches \$20 and upwards; gold and silver head umbrellas at reduced prices; 18 k plain rings. dtf

CRESCENT: HEEL: PLATES

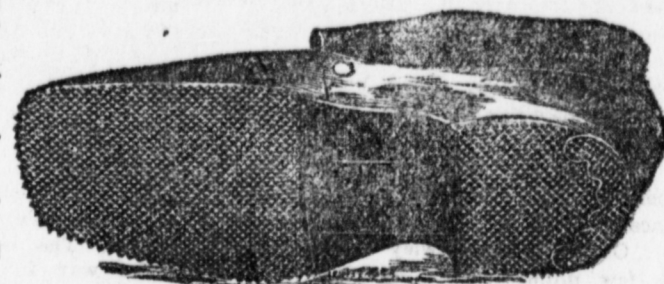
On RUBBERS

will double their wear and prevent slipping.

Price 10 cents on

Rubbers sold at

MINER'S: SHOE: STORE.



ARCTIC WITH "CRESCENT" HEEL PLATE.

WE OFFER SOME DECIDED BARGAINS

—TO REDUCE OUR STOCK OF—

CLOAKS.

Ladies' Jackets, \$1.85, \$2.25, \$2.50 and \$3; Extra Fine Jackets in Brown, Navy and Electric Blue at \$5, sold in September at \$7.50.

Striped Raglans, \$5.00, worth \$7.50; twenty-five Short Wraps at \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$6.50.

In Pushes we are showing the best value for the money in the city.

See our \$12.50 Jackets and \$20 Sackes.

Four-button Kid Gloves at 50 cents.

All Wool Regular Made Cashmere Hose at 25 cents.

Ladies' Jersey Underwear at 37½ cents.

Five pieces new shades Broad Cloth at \$1.00, regular price \$1.25.

Thirty-six-inch All Wool Tricot's at 37½ cents.

A new line of Dark Prints and Gingham only 5 cents.

Fifteen Pieces of Jeans at 25 cents—good value at 35 cents.

Canton Flannel, 5, 8½ and 10 cents.

All Wool Flannel, 12½, 15 and 25 cents, in Grey, White and Red.

BROWNING & CO.

3 East Second Street, Maysville.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

Of the Entire Stock of Goods of F. HECHINGER, deceased, better known as HECHINGER & Co.

Oddfellows': Hall: Clothing: House.

Sale commenced November 24, and will continue it until the entire stock is closed out. We need not mention that such an opportunity to buy Clothing, Tailoring Goods and Gent's Furnishings, all of the highest and best grades, at an imperative sale rarely presents itself.

We have everything arranged in such a manner that everybody can be waited on. Goods will be marked in plain figures, one price only, terms strictly cash.

As the stock is a very large one and the Administrator is anxious to close it out as soon as possible, ALL GOODS WILL BE SOLD AT THE PRICE THEY ARE APPRAISED. As most everyone in this part of the State has knowledge of the class of goods Hechinger & Co. carry, it is unnecessary to enumerate any of them. Merchants can here find an opportunity to make profitable investments.

A. M. J. COCHRAN, Adm'r.

D. HECHINGER, Manager for F. Hechinger, dec'd.

To ADVERTISERS.

A list of 1,000 newspapers divided into States and Sections will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
10 Spruce Street, New York.

GEORGE W. COOK,

House, Sign and Ornamental

Painter and Paper-Hanger.

Shop north side of Fourth street, between Limestone and Market, Maysville, Ky. Jaddy

THE EUROPEAN HOTEL,

The place to stop at when in Maysville. Under new management. Tables furnished with the best market affords. Charges reasonable. Special rates to regular boarders.

C. D. SHEPARD, Prop.

JOHN CRANE,

—House, Sign and—

Ornamental Painter.

Graining, Glazing and Paper-hanging. All work neatly and promptly executed. Office and shop, north side of Fourth between Market and Limestone, street. Jaddy

AGAIN AT WORK.

Second and Final Session of the
Fiftieth Congress Begun.

Forty-two Senators Present
When the Gavel Descended.

Many of the Democratic Members' Seats
Decorated with Flowers—The Scene in
the House at the Opening One of Noise
and Mirth—Mr. Randall Heartily Con-
gratulated.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The fiftieth con-
gress assembled for its second and final
session at noon. Long before that hour the
galleries began to fill, and by 11:30 all but
the diplomatic and executive galleries were
crowded. The executive gallery was empty.

On the floor pages were distributing
baskets of flowers. The largest decorated
the desk of the presiding officer. There were
two baskets on Senator Beck's desk, one on
Senator Bledsoe's one on Mr. Pugh's and
one on Mr. Daniel's. Not a bud or blossom
adorned the desks of the Republican sena-
tors.

Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, was the first
member of the senate to make his appear-
ance on the floor. He was soon joined by
Mr. Chandler, Mr. Hawley and Mr. Dolph.
A few minutes later Mr. Spooner, Mr.
Aldrich, Mr. Manderson, Mr. Frye and Mr.
Merrill came out of the cloak room and
joined their colleagues on the floor. At the
same time Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, and
Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, appeared on the
Democratic side of the chamber.

As the hands of the big senate clock moved
on to the meridian mark, the chamber rap-
idly filled with members and a general hand
shaking was going on in all of the aisles. At
12 o'clock Senator Ingalls entered the cham-
ber escorting the chaplain, Mr. Butler.
When the gavel descended there were forty-
two senators present. Mr. Butler's prayer
was brief. He asked for a blessing on the
president and president-elect. At the con-
clusion of the prayer, Mr. Ingalls announced
the senate in session. Mr. Sherman asked if
it was customary to call the roll.

Mr. Ingalls said it was not. Mr. Sherman
then offered a resolution instructing the
secretary to notify the house that the senate
was ready for the transaction of business.
The resolution was adopted. Under a reso-
lution offered by Mr. Morrill, and adopted,
the president pro tem. appointed Mr. Mor-
rill and Mr. Sanbury a committee to notify
the president. A resolution offered by Mr.
Cameron was adopted making the regular
hour for assembling 12 o'clock.

The senate then went into informal recess
to await the president's message.

The senate at 12:47 took a recess for thirty
minutes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—For fully an hour
before Speaker Carlisle, at 12 o'clock, struck
his desk with a brand new gavel and called
the house to order, a scene was presented
on the floor which was highly noisy and
mirthful. The desks of the members were
nearly all occupied, and each man talked to
the other in a loud tone of voice, explain-
ing election incidents and accidents. There
was much hand-shaking.

When Mr. Randall, looking fairly well,
entered and took his seat a few minutes be-
fore 12 o'clock, he was immediately sur-
rounded and heartily congratulated upon
his convalescence. A splendid floral offer-
ing stood upon his desk. There were baskets
of flowers upon the desks of the speaker and
Messrs. Springer, Weaver, Sayres, Richard-
son and others.

Mrs. Cleveland and her mother, Mrs. Fol-
son, occupied the front seat of the diplo-
matic gallery. The president's wife wore a
tan colored cloth suit and a dark brown plush
hat. The other galleries were filled to over-
flowing.

After the blind chaplain, the Rev. Dr.
Milburn, had offered supplication, and the
reading clerk began to call the roll of the
house, the members recommenced their
chatter, continuing it while the secretary of
the senate read the announcement that the
upper body of congress had reassembled,
was ready for business and had appointed a
committee to act with a similar committee
on the part of the house to wait upon and
notify the president that congress awaited
his pleasure.

At the conclusion of the roll call the
speaker appointed Messrs. Hoiman, of In-
diana; O'Neil, of Pennsylvania, and Turner,
of Georgia, members of the committee to
notify the president. The house then took a
recess to 1:30.

SOUTH AMERICAN NEWS.

Over One Hundred People Killed in a
Riot in La Paz, Bolivia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—By the Panama
steamer which arrived at this port Sunday
advice came from Peru that the Indians in
the interior of that country are committing
dreadful outrages. A priest has been killed,
having been stoned to death, and his mother,
who came to his assistance, was killed and
her head cut off. Another woman, who
tried to save her, was stabbed to death. The
three bodies were then thrown into the river.

At La Paz at attempt to lead a movement
for Cornancio, the revolutionist leader, pre-
cipitated a riot, resulting in the killing of
140 men, women and children, besides
wounding fifty others.

RUSSIA'S PLAN.

She Now Has Over 200,000 Men in Poland.
The Baudin Demonstration.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—It is authoritatively
reported from St. Petersburg that the Russian
war office is actively organizing a homogen-
ous plan of defensive warfare and has
adopted Gen. Gourko's plan to supply War-
saw with provisions for 50,000 persons ex-
clusive of the garrison, and to expel from
the city, in event of war, 350,000 Jews and
Poles to shift for themselves.

The wedge-shaped Polish frontier that
pushes out, dividing, in a military sense,
Germany and Austria to a point within 200
miles of Berlin, with great marshes protect-
ing its flanks and the Vistula in crescent
shape protecting its front, is, in the opinion
of the military men of Europe, for defensive
purposes, without a rival. It is estimated
that 100,000 men, as it is now fortified, can
successfully hold it against an army of three
times that number. It is supported by two
great Russia railway lines running respect-

ively to Moscow and St. Petersburg, and
these are connected by branch lines, the
whole system being purely strategic.

The alarm is increased here by the dis-
position of Russian troops, which menace
both Germany and Austria. It is not
doubted here, although the Russian journals
persist in denials that the recent changes as
a whole effect an advance of the entire Rus-
sian army westward. Before the recent
advance the force concentrated behind the
Polish wedge was 190,000. Three new divi-
sions have increased the number to consid-
erably over 200,000. Large bodies of troops
are ranked on the Galician frontier, and
supporting armies have been advanced from
the interior.

It is whispered that the reichstag will be
asked to grant large sums for military pur-
poses, and the German press suggests, at
least a portion of it does, as Russia makes
her loan more to increase her armaments
than to consolidate her debt, that war be
made upon her credit, both financially and
politically. German holders of Russian secu-
rities are urged to throw them upon the
market.

The Paris Demonstration.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—The procession to the mon-
ument of the revolutionist, Baudin, Sun-
day was much smaller than was expected,
the crowd numbering only about ten thou-
sand persons, a majority of whom were from
the provinces. The Paris municipals started
from the Hotel de Ville at about 1 o'clock in
the afternoon. At an earlier hour delegates
from the Deputies union, the Left Republi-
can union and the Republican Left of the
senate placed wreaths at the foot of the mon-
ument. The police cleared the streets to
make way for the procession, which was
quite orderly and was not impeded in its
progress.

As the procession passed the corner of the
Boulevard St. Denis the students' delegation
was greeted with cries of "Vive la republi-
que," to which they responded with cries of
"A bas Boulanger." There were also cries
of "Down with the Jews." The appearance
in the procession of a number of persons who
were prosecuted in coup d'etat of 1871 or
were wounded in the revolution of 1848,
elicited great applause. A rabble joined the
tail end of the procession and sang the "Mar-
seillaise" and other songs. Women also joined
the ranks, thus belittling the seriousness of
the occasion in the minds of many delegates
who consequently withdrew.

The procession arrived at the monument
at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. M. Darlet,
president of the Paris municipal council, de-
livered an oration in which he said that the
object of the movement was to honor the
memory of Baudin for his defence of the re-
public against Caesarism, and also to honor
those who had been proscribed or had had
fallen under the coup d'etat. He scathingly
denounced Boulangerism. The speech was
received with cries of "Vive la republique."
The city was entirely quiet Sunday night.

A manifesto issued by the Boulangerist
committee declares that although the com-
mittee refrains from taking part in the
Baudin demonstration it venerate his mem-
ory. The manifesto urges citizens to firmly
withstand any provocation the government
may give them for disorderly action.

Upon the return of the procession to the
Latin quarter the students attacked two om-
nibuses filled with Boulangerists, but the
police quelled the disorder before any one
was hurt.

Dead in a Straw Stack.

LEBANON, Ind., Dec. 3.—A great deal of
excitement has been caused in this place and
vicinity over the finding of a dead human
body imbedded in a straw stack on John
Routhe's farm, four miles west of this city.
The body when found was in a state of
putrefaction, and when removed from its
resting place the lower limbs and arms
dropped off. From papers on the person of
the deceased the body was identified to be
that of Doc Montgomery, who has been miss-
ing for the last four or five weeks, but
nothing had been thought of his long con-
tinued absence, owing to the fact that at the
time of his first disappearance he had been on
a drunken spree for several days and was in
the habit staying away from his home while
in an intoxicated condition. Upon his per-
son was found an empty bottle labeled laud-
anum, and it is probable that to this drug
can be attributed his death. The deceased
was about thirty-five years of age and leave
a wife and small family.

No Cash in the Bank.

FAIRMOUNT, Neb., Dec. 3.—The People's
bank of this place failed Saturday morning,
with liabilities amounting to about \$50,000.
The assets are not obtainable, but are known
to be very meager. J. B. Chase, president
and manager, is missing, but could not pos-
sibly have absconded with any money, as
there was practically no cash on hand. The
immediate cause of the failure was the as-
suming of the liabilities of the Union bank,
of this place, recently suspended, all the
available assets being absorbed to meet these
demands.

Pointed Paragraphs.

Topics of the Times Given in a terse and
Spicy Manner.

Mrs. James A. Garfield was given \$10,000
to Gardfield university of Wichita, Kan.

Samuel Chittles, of Xenia, O., pauper,
who for years has slept in a coffin, is dead.

Hugh Dugan, of Findlay, O., is arrested
for betting Pat Haley's \$103 on Cleveland.

Emerson O. Salisbury killed himself in a
boarding house at New York. He was de-
pendent.

Cambridge, O., is trying a mother for the
murder of her children, Mrs. Anna Snoots,
of Adamsville.

An interstate congress of tobacco growers
at Hopkinsville, Ky., decided to raise none
of the weed in 1889.

Thomas McMahon, of London, O., charged
with forging a Bohemian oats note on Morris
Martin, was acquitted.

Dudley M. Oliver suicided at Evansville,
Ind., by shooting himself. Financial trouble
is believed to be the cause.

Boietta H. Hays, head clerk in the revenue
office, at Harrisburg, Pa., is said to be a
defaulter in the sum of \$6,500.

Jake Kilrain has challenged John L. Sulli-
van to fight with bare knuckles to a finish,
London rules, for \$5,000 a side.

President Diaz took the oath of office as
president for the third term amid a great
display of troops and firing of cannon.

At Urbana, O., Stewart Tuck, colored,
shot his brother Edward through the brain
in a quarrel over the fifty cent stake in a
game of craps.

John McCormick was arrested at Nebraska
City, Neb., for repeatedly outraging his ten-
year-old step-daughter. He is threatened
with lynching.

One hundred and fifty miners were im-
prisoned for ten hours in the mines at

Robertdale, Pa., by a flood of water which
reached to their necks.

Joseph Gwiazdka, a prominent business
man of Mount Carmel, Pa., has absconded,
taking with him all the funds of a large
Polish benevolent association.

James Sullivan and Joseph Putz, working
on the farm of R. Kammack, near Orton-
ville, Minn., were drowned in Big Stone
lake by going through the ice.

The body of George Donovan, the murder-
er of John King, at New Haven, Conn.,
was found in the reservoir. The motive for
the murder is yet to be determined.

Many leading politicians of the country
met in New York Sunday and discussed a
proposed cabinet. The Sun of Monday says
it is settled that Blaine will take the state
department.

Indianapolis Typographical union resolved
that the setting up of any other name than
that of Capt. William Meredith, for public
printer would knock their hopes and prefer-
ences into the air.

William Howard, said to be one of
"Blinky" Morgan's gang, was sentenced at
Detroit to ten years' imprisonment in the
penitentiary for having burglars' tools in
his possession.

Henry Gweevil, the "Mansfield Kid," is in
jail at Orville, O., awaiting the result of the
doctor's efforts to get three bullets out of
James McDonald last were put there by the
Kid's 38-caliber revolver.

Youngstown Typographical union, No.
200, will show correct proof of its statement
that Monroe Johnson, of the late Evening
Herald, is a forger of names or pay \$50,000
damages for the mistake.

Lucretia McReynolds, of Jasper, Tenn.,
brought suit for damages in the sum of
\$50,000 against a wealthy farmer named
Graham for seduction and breach of promise.
A jury gave her \$25,000.

After an incarceration of twenty five
years in a Cuban prison, Andrew Jackson
Joyce, who disappeared from Marietta, Ga.,
has been restored to his children, all of
whom mourned him as dead.

The property of the Montezuma Valley
Water Supply company was sold under fore-
closure at Cortez, Col., to a syndicate of
eastern capitalists, for \$250,000. The com-
pany will be reorganized under a new
charter.

Duel on the Street.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Ky., Dec. 3.—N. B.
Layle, ex-jailor, and G. W. Collinsworth
engaged in a little shooting scrape in front
of the clerk's office. Collinsworth is a
farmer, living about eight miles northwest
of town, on the Warsaw road, and is a
brother-in-law of Layle. The cause of the
shooting was a renewal of an old grudge.
Collinsworth was shot in the right arm, near
the elbow, and Layle was shot in the neck
and breast. Neither is considered danger-
ous.

Flames on a Lake Vessel.

SANDUSKY, O., Dec. 3.—The propeller
Michigan burned to the water's edge on the
lake, twelve miles from here Sunday. The
flames suddenly burst from the engine
room, and enveloped the whole after part of
the boat. The crew barely had time to es-
cape in small boats. The tugs towed the
burning steamer here, and the fire depart-
ment put out the flames. She is a total
wreck, however. No passengers were aboard.
She belongs to Flower Brothers, Detroit, and
was valued at \$35,000. No insurance.

Honack Guilty.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Judge Collins charged
the jury in the Honack case late Saturday
night. Thirty minutes later they had agreed
upon a verdict, which read as follows: "We,
the jury, find the defendant guilty as
charged in the indictment, and fix his pun-
ishment at twelve years in the penitentiary."

Another Alexander Selkirk.

Professor Lee, of Bowdoin college, who ac-
companied the Albatross expedition as a
naturalist, tells of a curious experience in the
South Pacific ocean. Years ago the Ecuador
government planted a convict colony on
Charles Island, one of the Galapagos group.
The convicts revolted, killed the governor
and escaped, leaving behind pigs, cattle,
donkeys and horses. Since that time no one
was thought to live there, and at Chatham
Island, another of the group, the Albatross
party were told that Charles Island was en-
tirely deserted. They were, therefore, rather
surprised when they visited Charles Island to
come upon a man nearly naked, carrying a
pig on his back. He was quite as surprised
as they, and was at first in great fear; but
finally they got him to talk. His hair and
beard had grown to great length, and he had
lost all notion of time. He said that some
years before he had come from Chatham
Island with a party in search of a certain
valuable moss; that he had deserted his com-
panions, who had gone off without him, and
that since that time he had been alone on the
island. He had lived on fruits and herbs;
had captured wild cattle by setting traps for
them; killed them with a spear made by
tying his pocket knife to a stick, and from
their hides made a hut. He was glad to see
men again, and asked to be taken back to
Chatham, which was granted, of course.—
New York Sun.

Two Kinds of Aristocracy.

I have nothing against aristocracy if it be
of a temporary sort. We need more or less
inflation to make us rise and despise low
habits. But when you get a permanent aris-
tocracy, hereditary in its nature and struc-
ture, you have created a serious piece of mis-
chief. An aristocrat whose father made
shoes, as mine did, is a very useful fellow.
He brushes up, builds a fine house and edu-
cates his children. He is a patron of art and
schools, and sympathizes with other people.
He knows how the poorer folk feel and think.
But an aristocrat whose ancestor was made
such by William the Conqueror is a different
sort of person. He patronizes art and schools
and patronizes the people too. He is a mem-
ber of a class. Society, by such aristocracy,
is divided into two diverging sections.—M.
Maurice, M. D., in Globe-Democrat.

A Novel Occupation.

In Paris a man picks up a living by going
about the streets playing on a clarinet
through a canula placed in a hole in his
throat after the operation of tracheotomy.
When he has finished a little tune he takes
the canula out and exhibits it to the audi-
ence, to show that there is no deception.—
Chicago Herald.

On the right bank of the Volga remains of
an ancient town, traceable over a length of
two miles and a breadth of three-quarters of
a mile, have been discovered. Arabian,
Persian and Tartar coins have been found,
with many other objects of an advanced
civilization.—Arkansas Traveler.

NEW LIST OF BARGAINS.

«THE BEE HIVE'S»
SPECIAL OFFERINGS

Grandest values and best bargains we have ever offered: Ladies' Merino Un-
derwear at 30, 35, 40 and 50 cents, worth 50, 60 and 75 cents; Ladies' All Wool
Medicated Scarlet Underwear at 85 cents, reduced from \$1.25; same in Camel's
Hair at \$1. worth \$1.50; Children's Merino Underwear from 12 1/2 cents up; Men's
Underwear in good Merino at 25, 35, 40 and 50 cents, worth just double; same in
All Wool, Medicated Scarlet at 95 cents, worth \$1.25; elegant Zephyr Toboggans,
all colors, only 25 cents, reduced from 45 cents; endless variety of Children's Cas-
mere, Push and Silk Hoods, prices from 40 cents up—every Hood reduced in price.

Our extra heavy Double Back and Front Unlau-
dried SHIRT reduced to 45 cents; the same Shirt we
have been selling at 65 cents.

Call and see our 39c. Corsets, worth 65c; call and see our 75c. French Woven Cor-
sets, worth \$1.25; call and see our \$1.25 a pair Blankets and our 65, 80 and 90c.
Bed Comforts; Striped Flannel Skirts, all wool, 98 cents, sold everywhere else at
\$1.25; All Silk Push, every shade, only 49 cents a yard—same quality sells for 75
and 80 cents elsewhere.

Inspect our magnificent collection of Dress Fabrics. See our new Embroidered
Flannels, Fur Trimmings, Muffs, Quilted Satins, Elder Down in all colors, Fur
Robes, Smyrna Rags, China and India Silks, Stamped Linens, &c., &c.

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it to a healthy vigor. It increases the appetite
and aids in the digestion and assimilation
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PERFECT SAFETY
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age in all cases where there
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sia, Biliousness, Blood Humors, Kidney Disease,
Constipation, Female Troubles, Fever and Ague,
Sleeplessness, Partial Paralysis, or Nervous Pro-
stration, use Paine's Celery Compound and be
cured. In each of these the cause is mental or
physical overwork, anxiety, exposure to malaria,
the effect of which is to weaken the nervous sys-
tem, resulting in one of these diseases. Remove
the cause with that great Nerve Tonic, and the
result will disappear.

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JAS. L. BOWEN, Springfield, Mass., writes:—
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tone of the system was wonderfully invigorated.
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